

SELECTIONS

FROM THE

VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS

Received up to 4th February 1892.

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LIST OF NEWSPAPERS EXAMINED.

No.	Name.	Locality.	Name of publisher.	Date of paper.	Date of receipt.	Circulation.
URDU.						
				1891-92.	1892.	
Monthly.						
1	Hālat-i-Hind ...	Allahabad ...	Beni Prasad ...	For January ...	February 1st ...	475 copies.
2	Kāyasth Patrikā ...	Lucknow ...	Debi Prasad ...	" " ...	January 31st ...	192 "
3	Khiyālāt-i-Hamidi ...	Sambhal (Moradabad).	Hamid-ul-din ...	" " ...	February 3rd ...	"
Bi-monthly.						
4	Dharm Sajwan ...	Lucknow ...	Dwārka Prasad ...	January 20th ...	January 29th ...	"
5	Jubilee Paper ...	" ...	Yāqūb Khān ...	February 1st ...	February 4th ...	300 copies.
6	Kanauj Punch ...	Kanauj ...	Bhaggu Khān ...	" " ...	" 2nd ...	275 "
7	Nazm Akhbār ...	Lucknow ...	Dwārka Prasad ...	January 20th ...	January 29th ...	250 "
Tri-monthly.						
8	Akhbār-i-Imāmiya ...	" ...	Sayyid Khid Ali ...	" 26th ...	" 31st ...	325 "
9	Dabir-i-Hind ...	Agra ...	Amīn-ul-dīn ...	February 1st ...	February 3rd ...	50 "
10	Hāmid-ul-Akhbār ...	Moradabad ...	Ilāhi Baksh ...	January 30th ...	" 2nd ...	91 "
11	Mufid-i-Km ...	Agra ...	Qadir Ali Khān ...	February 1st ...	" 3rd ...	125 "
12	Urdu Akhbār ...	Moradabad ...	Muhammād Abdul-aziz ...	January 30th ...	" 4th ...	"

No.	Name.	Locality.	Name of publisher.	Date of paper.	Date of receipt.	Circulation.
URDU—(concluded).						
Weekly.						
13	Agra Akhbār ...	Agra ...	Tajammul Husain ...	January 28th ...	February 2nd ...	262 copies.
14	Akbār-i-Ālam ...	Meerut ...	Muqarrab Husain Khan.	" 26th ...	January 30th ...	65 "
15	Ālam-i-Taswīr ...	Cawnpore ...	Rahmat-ul-lah ...	" ...	February 2nd ...	300 "
16	Anjuman-i-Hind ...	Lucknow ...	Kishan Lal ...	" 30th ...	" 3rd ...	129 "
17	Āzād ...	" ...	Muhammad Ashraf Ali.	" 29th ...	January 31st ...	235 "
18	Cawnpore Gazette ...	Cawnpore ...	Harnām Singh ...	" 23rd ...	" 30th ...	400 "
19	Colonel ...	Moradabad ...	Banwāri Lal ...	February 1st ...	February 4th ...	250 "
20	Dabdaba-i-Qaisari ...	Bareilly ...	Thākūr Prasād ...	January 30th ...	" 1st ...	200 "
21	Dabdaba-i-Sikandari ...	Rāmpur ...	Muhammad Husain ...	February 1st ...	" 3rd ...	450 "
22	Fitnah ...	Gorakhpur ...	Nizām Ahmad ...	" ...	" 4th ...	500 "
23	Jām-i-Jamshed ...	Moradabad ...	Jamshed Ali ...	January 17th ...	January 31st ...	150 "
24	Kāyasth Akhbār ...	Lucknow ...	Rudra Prasād ...	" 1st, 8th & 16th ...	February 1st, 2nd ...	1,100 "
25	Kāyasth Reformer ...	Bareilly ...	Thākūr Prasād ...	" 30th ...	" 1st ...	250 "
26	Khurshid-i-Afāq ...	Pilibhit ...	Mazhar Ahsan Khan ...	" 31st ...	" ...	200 "
27	Matla-i-Nūr ...	Cawnpore ...	Gauri Shankar ...	" 30th ...	" 2nd ...	50 "
28	Mihir-i-Nimroz ...	Bijnor ...	Karīm-ul-lah ...	" 28th ...	January 31st ...	385 "
29	Naiyar-i-Āzam ...	Moradabad ...	Amjad Ali ...	" 25th ...	" 30th ...	300 "
30	Najm-ul-Akbār ...	Kāwāh ...	Rūh-ul-lah Khan ...	" 30th ...	" 31st ...	175 "
31	Najm-ul-Hind ...	Moradabad ...	Autār Krishn ...	" 15th, 24th ...	" 30th ...	225 "
32	Nasim-i-Agra ...	Agra ...	Jamna Dās Biswas ...	" 30th ...	" 31st ...	425 "
33	Nāsir-i-Hind ...	" ...	Muhammad Ali ...	February 1st ...	February 4th ...	40 "
34	Nizām-ul-Mulk ...	Moradabad ...	Fahim-ul-din ...	January 28th, 31st ...	" 1st, 4th ...	100 "
35	Nūr-ul-Anwār ...	Cawnpore ...	Abdul Hamid ...	" 23rd ...	January 29th ...	235 "
36	Oudh Punch ...	Lucknow ...	Sajjād Husain ...	" 28th ...	February 3rd ...	400 "
37	Raṣ-ul-Akbār ...	Benares ...	Ghulām Hussin ...	February 1st ...	" 4th ...	360 "
38	Rahbar ...	Moradabad ...	Partāb Kishan ...	January 28th ...	" 2nd ...	160 "
39	Riās-ul-Akbār ...	Gorakhpur ...	Nizām Ahmad ...	February 1st ...	" 4th ...	325 "
40	Rohilkhand Punch ...	Moradabad ...	Jamshed Ali ...	January 17th ...	January 31st ...	150 "
41	Sitāra-i-Hind ...	" ...	Banwāri Lal ...	" 28th ...	" 29th ...	125 "
42	Tamannāi ...	Lucknow ...	Puran Chand ...	" 16th & 24th ...	" 30th & 31st ...	125 "
43	Tarrār ...	Moradabad ...	Partāb Kishan ...	" 28th ...	February 2nd ...	250 "
44	Tūtī-i-Hind ...	Meerut ...	Sajjād Husain ...	" 31st ...	" 4th ...	115 "
Daily.						
45	Oudh Akhbār ...	Lucknow ...	Sheo Prasād ...	" 29th to Feb. 4th ...	January 29th to Feb. 4th ...	540 copies (including 90 copies taken by Govt.)
HINDI.						
Monthly.						
46	Bhārat Sudashā Pravartak ...	Farukhabad ...	Nāstāyan Dās ...	For Oct. 1891 ...	" 29th ...	377 copies.
Weekly.						
47	Almora Akhbār ...	Almora ...	Sadā Nand ...	February 1st ...	February 4th ...	105 "
48	Bhārat Jīvan ...	Benares ...	Rām Krishn, Varmā ...	" ...	" 3rd ...	1,500 "
49	Prayāg Samāchār ...	Allahabad ...	Jagan Nāth ...	January 28th ...	January 29th ...	400 "
49	Sajjan Kīrti Sudhākār ...	Udaipur ...	Ashyachālāk Dān ...	" 25th ...	" ...	100 "
Daily.						
50	Hindustān ...	Kālānkār ...	Deva Charan ...	" 28th to Feb. 3rd ...	" 29th to Feb. 4th ...	500 "
HINDI-URDU.						
Monthly.						
51	Ārya Darpan ...	Shāhjahānpur ...	Bakhtawar Singh ...	For January ...	February 1st ...	472 "
52	Mazhar-ul-Zīrat ...	Meerut ...	Muqarrab Husain Khan.	" ...	January 30th ...	115 "
Weekly.						
53	Kāshī Pātrikā ...	Benares ...	Lakshmi Shankar, Misra, M.A.	January 29th ...	February 1st ...	500 copies (including 343 copies taken by Govt.)
Bi-weekly.						
54	Jaipur Gazette ...	Jaipur ...	Mahāvīr Prasād ...	" 13th, 23rd ...	January 29th & Feb. 2nd ...	100 copies.
MARATHI.						
Weekly.						
55	Subodh Sindhu ...	Khandwa ...	Lakshman Anant Prayāgi.	" 27th ...	" 30th ...	225 "

No.	Name.	Locality.	Name of publisher.	Date of paper.	Date of receipt.	Circulation.
	MARATHI-ENGLISH.			1892.	1892.	
	<i>Weekly.</i>					
56	Nyáya Sudhá ... GORKHA. <i>Weekly.</i>	Hardá ...	Wásudeva Bháskar ...	January 27th ...	January 29th ...	450 copies.
57	Bhárat Jiwan ...	Benares ...	Rám Krishn, Varmá,	" 29th ...	February 1st ...	600 "

SELECTIONS FROM THE VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS

PUBLISHED IN THE
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES, OUDH,
CENTRAL PROVINCES, AND RAJPUTANA,
Received up to 4th February 1892.

I.—POLITICAL AND FOREIGN.

1. The *Anjuman-i-Hind* (Lucknow), of the 30th January, refers to the public

Public meetings held at Partágarh, Bijnor and other places to express grief at the death of His Royal Highness the Duke of Clarence and Avondale.

meeting held at Partágarh on the 20th January to express sorrow at the death of His Royal Highness the Duke of Clarence and Avondale, among others Rája Pratáp Bahádúr Singh, Rai Madho Singh and Maulvi Sami-ulla Khán, C.M.G., being present. On the motion of Rája Pratáp Bahádúr Singh and Rai Madho Singh, the meeting resolved to send telegrams of condolence to Her Imperial Majesty and His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, the former contributing Rs. 200 and the latter Rs. 100 to meet the cost of the telegrams. It appears from the *Mihr-i-Nimroz* (Bijnor), of the 28th January, that a similar meeting was held at Bijnor on the 25th January, in which the native officers and private gentlemen took part, Munshi Narayan Das, Tahsildár, presiding. Suitable speeches were made expressing grief, and the meeting resolved to send the proceedings to the Collector, with the request that he might forward them to Her Majesty and His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales through the proper channel. The boarders of the zila school at Bijnor assembled several times to give expression to their feelings of sorrow and suspended all their sports and amusements for two weeks. The *Sitára-i-Hind* (Moradabad), of the 28th January, on the authority of a Budaun correspondent, refers to the meetings held by the Anjuman-i-Islamiyah and the Kayasth Sabha of Budaun on the 20th idem, and which forwarded telegrams of condolence to His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor. The *Nyáya Sudhá* (Harda), of the 27th January, gives a brief account of the public meeting held at the Harda Town Hall on the 19th idem. The meeting was attended by all classes of men and sent a condolence telegram to the Chief Commissioner.

ANJUMAN-I-HIND.
Jan. 30th, 1892.

2. The *Sajjan Kirti Sudhakar* (Udaipur), of the 25th January, says that as

Mourning at Udaipur and Jaipur in honour of the death of His Royal Highness the Duke of Clarence and Avondale.

soon as the Mahárána of Udaipur heard of the untimely death of His Royal Highness the Duke of Clarence and Avondale on the 17th idem, His Highness expressed deep regret and suspended his intended visit to Naharmagre, ordering all state offices to be closed and the beating of drums to be stopped on that day in honour of the sad event. Again, on the 20th idem, which was the funeral day, the mourning was observed in the same way and 23 minute guns were fired. The *Jaipur Gazette*, of the 23rd January, refers to the signs of mourning observed at Jaipur, which were the same as at Udaipur.

SAJJAN KIRTI SUDHAKAR.
Jan. 25th, 1892.

3. The *Najm-ul-Hind* (Moradabad), of the 24th January, and the *Arya Dar-*

Expression of grief by newspapers at the death of His Royal Highness the Duke of Clarence and Avondale.

pan (Sháhjahánpur), for January, appear with mourning borders in honour of the demise of His Royal Highness the Duke of Clarence and Avondale, expressing sorrow and grief at the sad incident. The *Oudh Akhbar* (Lucknow), of the 30th January, publishes an Urdu poem expressing regret at the Prince's death.

NAJM-UL-HIND.
Jan. 24th, 1892.

NAJM-UL-HIND.
Jan. 24th, 1892.

4. The *Najm-ul-Hind* (Moradabad), of the 24th January, observes that a rumour is afloat to the effect that the Government of India has asked the Amir of Kabul to pay a visit to this country, but that the Afghan Officers and Sardars whom he consulted on the subject are opposed to such a visit, on the ground that he may be arrested by the Government. If the Afghans have any such apprehension, their fears are not quite unfounded. Sir John Gorst declared in Parliament, in connection with the Manipur imbroglio, that arrests at darbárs were not objectionable, though the Secretary of State has subsequently decided that no arrests should be made at darbárs. The Amir of Kabul and his Sardars must have heard of Sir John Gorst's declaration. But it should be remembered that the Amir of Kabul cannot be so easily dethroned as a native prince.

HAMID-UL-AKBAR.
Jan. 30th, 1892.

5. The *Hámid-ul-Akhhár* (Moradabad), of the 30th January, referring to the advance of Russians to the British frontier on the Pamirs, urges that the Government of India should prepare itself for the great impending struggle and not fritter away its strength in petty frontier wars. No confidence should be placed in the Afghans, and, above all, the Government of India should endeavour to conciliate the inhabitants of this country.

HALAT-I-HIND.
Jan. 1892.

6. The *Hálat-i-Hind* (Allahabad), for January, says that the question of a Russian invasion of India has lately been largely discussed by Anglo-Indian and native newspapers. The *Pioneer* is quite alarmed and declares that if the British were defeated, the Russians would treat them like the Jews. But there is no ground for such an apprehension. No foreign nation can attack a country if the latter possesses a powerful army and a full treasury, its ministers are faithful, and the people are happy and contented. In India there exists discontent among the people owing to their unsatisfactory condition, and this is the only cause which is likely to encourage Russia to undertake an invasion. If the Government of India pursued a conciliatory policy and made no invidious distinctions between Europeans and natives in any matters, popular discontent would cease and all danger would disappear. But if the popular grievances were not redressed, the Government might get into difficulty sooner or later.

7. The same paper says that the *Pioneer* is afraid that if the Russians succeed in obtaining possession of this country, they would persecute Englishmen like the Jews, confiscating all their property and expelling them from the country. Again, the *Pioneer* thinks that the agricultural classes in the west of the Panjáb whose lands have passed into the hands of money-lenders, would sympathize with the Russians, not because they consider Russian rule to be more beneficial, but because they are dissatisfied with British rule, inasmuch as they have been entirely ruined by the existing laws. The Lucknow paper says that landholders have been reduced to poverty by the rigour of the revenue administration and not by the payment of high rates of interest to money-lenders, or by their alleged extravagance. They are required to pay the full revenue instalments even when the outturn is only 50 per cent. of average crops. In the opinion of the Lucknow paper the introduction of permanent settlement is necessary to improve the condition of landholders. The *Hálat-i-Hind* observes that the views expressed by the *Pioneer* and the Lucknow paper are entitled to consideration. All classes of people are doubtless smarting under the severity of existing laws and high-handed proceedings of Courts, and desire a change of rule. The landholders have lost all their lands, the artisans have been ruined by European competition, and those respectable classes who earned a livelihood by pursuing the learned professions have lost their employment owing to education having been made general and thrown open to all men. As natives have been reduced to poverty under British rule, they cannot be expected to be very fond of it. They have no confidence in Englishmen, as they think that the words and acts of the latter are characterised by duplicity, and that they can never be happy and contented under their rule. The existence of such ideas among the people is really dangerous, and therefore Lord Lansdowne should take effectual steps with a view to remove such ideas and enlist the sympathies of the people on behalf of British rule.

8. The *Subodh Sindhu* (Khandwa), of the 27th January, says that among the Manipur papers which have lately been placed before Parliament there is a confidential report by Lieutenant Gordon, which gives an account of the interview which took place between Mr. Quinton and Mr. Grimwood prior to Mr. Quinton's entrance into Manipur. That report was not published by the Foreign Office with the correspondence previously published, and it is difficult to think that the omission of such an important document was quite accidental. After giving the substance of the report, the *Subodh Sindhu* observes that Mr. Grimwood was opposed to the arrest and banishment of the Sainapati. The Government of India should have followed the advice of the Resident, but this was not done and the result was that several high Government officers lost their lives in the imbroglio that ensued.

SUBODH SINDHU.
Jan. 27th, 1892.

9. The *Tarrar* (Moradabad), of the 28th January, says that it would appear that the Manipur cases have not yet come to an end. The murderers of Mr. Melville, Telegraph Master, have now been discovered and will shortly be put on trial. They should be doubly hanged, inasmuch as they evaded justice for such a long time. It would have been better if all the Manipuris had been put to death at once. In that case the necessity for identifying and trying the murderers of Europeans would have been avoided.

TARRAR.
Jan. 28th, 1892.

10. The *Subodh Sindhu* (Khandwa), of the 27th January, on the authority of the *Poona Vaibhav*, describes the circumstances under which one Kalian Rao, a young Bráhman, twenty or twenty-one years old, was killed by some policemen at the house of a prostitute in Ujjain on the 31st December at night, and his dead body was relieved of its jewellery and secretly thrown into a street close by: and states that on hearing of the dead body the City Magistrate and Kotwal went at once to the place where the body lay and came to the conclusion that the deceased had an accidental fall and died. But the Doctor who held a *post-mortem* examination was of opinion that the man had been beaten to death. Evidently the local inquiries held by the Magistrate and Kotwal were very unsatisfactory, and if the murderers have not yet been identified and apprehended the police are greatly to blame. The Gwalior police force appears to be quite rotten, and the Government of India asked the Council of Regency some time ago to reform the force, but nothing appears to have been done in that direction. The Council had better set about the reorganization of the police at once, otherwise the Government of India is sure to interfere.

SUBODH SINDHU.
Jan. 27th, 1892.

11. The *Hindustán* (Kálákankar), of the 29th January, says that the state of things in Russia, which was never satisfactory, has been rendered worse by the severe famine which has been afflicting that country for the last two years; setting aside the Jews and other foreigners, even the Russian cultivators who are Protestants are ill-treated. Judging from an account of distress prevailing among the people and the proceedings of the Russian Government, the British rule may be considered a thousand times better than the Russian rule. When people are dying of starvation, the Government is busy making preparations for war and freely spending money on them. Although there are 285,025,000 golden roubles in the imperial treasury, the Government does not like to render any relief to the sufferers. God forbid that such a Government should ever set foot on Indian soil.

HINDUSTÁN.
Jan. 29th, 1892.

12. The *Dabdaba-i-Qaisari* (Bareilly), of the 30th January, says that the dreadful famine which has broken out in Russia is due to divine wrath, which the Czar has incurred by the tyranny and oppression practised by him on his subjects, especially the Jews. He appears to have little or no sympathy with the people. He himself gives no relief to the famine-stricken, nor does he allow other countries to do so. The Russians hate him and are awaiting an opportunity to kill him and introduce a better form of Government. If he loves his own life and desires to save his country from ruin, he should follow the noble example of Her Majesty the Empress of India and make a point of promoting the welfare of all classes of his subjects.

DABDABA-I-QAISARI.
Jan. 30th, 1892.

II.—ADMINISTRATION.

BHARAT JIWAN.
Feb. 1st, 1892.

13. The *Bhārat Jīwan* (Benares), of the 1st February, says that India is a very unfortunate country and appears to be destined only to endure hardships and miseries. We have piping times of peace in the country under the just and benign rule of the British Government, the tyranny and oppression which prevailed in the time of Muhammadan and Mahratta supremacy being entirely at an end. But it is to be regretted that the country is sinking deeper and deeper into poverty every day, and there is widespread distress in almost all parts of the country owing to the scarcity of grain. The state of things threatens to get still worse in the near future, as the condition of the next crops is unsatisfactory. The officers and Anglo-Indian newspapers share the fears of the people and are fully alive to the gloomy outlook. The *Englishman* says :—"So serious is the outlook in many parts of India that an early monsoon will only save the country from sharp distress. All hopes of a prosperous season must be abandoned, and as stocks are very nearly exhausted, there can be no doubt that a trying time is approaching. A further protracted delay of the monsoon would probably mean such a widespread visitation of famine as India has not known since 1833. Little wonder if Government is growing somewhat anxious." The food question has become the question of life and death for this country. The growing scarcity of grain is due partly to bad seasons, partly to the increase of population, but chiefly to the heavy exports of grain. What is worse is, that the agents of the European grain-dealers have bought standing crops at high rates in many places, such purchases preventing a fall in prices. The fact is that the abnormal rise in prices of food-grains, the heavy taxation, and the want of labour and employment for artisans have reduced people to great hardships and created dissatisfaction. Hence it is the duty of Government to take immediate steps with a view to remedy the evil.

HĀLAT-I-HIND.
Jan. 1892.

14. The *Hālat-i-Hind* (Allahabad), for January, says that Mr. Justice Brandreth once observed that an appellate court had to find out strong arguments for reversing the judgment of the lower court, which could not be done without spending much valuable time, but that it was very easy to dismiss an appeal. In that case the appellate court had nothing more to do than to say that it saw no ground to interfere with the decision of the lower court. Such an explicit declaration by a high judicial authority must convince Government that appellate courts generally dispose of appeals in a perfunctory way. Obviously, such a proceeding involves great injustice to the appellants. There is a general complaint in Allahabad that hardly 10 per cent. of revenue appeals and 5 per cent. of criminal appeals receive due attention, the remainder being readily dismissed in the manner referred to by Mr. Justice Brandreth. If the same unsatisfactory state of things exists in other districts, there must be widespread discontent in the country. When people in any country are unable to obtain justice, they get disaffected, curse the king and secretly spread sedition among their neighbours. Nothing could be more unjustifiable than that appeals should be disposed of in such a summary manner, the appellants being put to a great deal of unnecessary expense. If Government approves of the practise of its Judges and does not wish them to work hard, it had better allow appeals to be presented on unstamped paper. After the presentation of an appeal, if the court sees any ground for interference with the decision of the lower court and is disposed to take any action, the appellant should be required to pay the court-fee within a fixed time. In order to save its reputation for justice, Government should exercise a strict supervision over the proceedings of courts.

Police.

The *Hālat-i-Hind* (Allahabad), for January, accuses the police of high-handed and illegal proceedings and expresses surprise that constables and head constables, whose pay is only Rs. 5 or 10 a month, are empowered to inquire into criminal offences. The *Hālat-i-Hind* is of opinion that all police officials should be required to give securities, with a view to check bribery, corruption and high-handedness among them.

NYĀYA SUDHĀ.
Jan. 27th, 1892.

The *Nyāya Sudhā* (Harda), of the 27th January, in commenting upon the last Central Provinces Administration Report for 1890-91, approves of the increase in the rates of pay for

Deputy Commissioners, the appointment of two Judicial Assistants, who will relieve Commissioners of judicial work, and of seven Civil Judges, who will relieve Deputy Commissioners of civil appellate work, and the proposed re-organization of the police force; but observes that the importation of European and native officials from other provinces to hold new posts, which have lately been sanctioned, is a very objectionable practice and has created general disappointment and dissatisfaction among the old officials in the province, whose claims for promotion have been overlooked. It would be an act of boldness on the part of any man to condemn all officials in the province as incompetent and unfit for further promotion. In conclusion, the *Nyāya Sudhā* draws attention to the *pandhri* or license tax levied in the Central Provinces, and remarks that in no other province does such an odious impost exist. The income-tax is levied from men whose incomes exceed Rs. 500, while men whose incomes exceed Rs. 250 are liable to pay the *pandhri* tax. In many instances even those persons who have smaller incomes than Rs. 250 are assessed. It is an act of gross injustice to levy the *pandhri* tax from men whose incomes are under the minimum taxable limit fixed for the income tax. If the Chief Commissioner took up the matter and got the limit of the minimum taxable income raised, he would lay the people under a deep debt of gratitude. It is the duty of the people to maintain an agitation against that odious tax.

17. The *Rahbār* (Moradabad), of the 28th January, says that the Governor of Madras held a devils' dance, ladies and gentlemen who took part in it being dressed in white and black, respectively. The example was followed by the Viceroy at Simla. Not to be left behind their brethren of Madras and Simla, the Europeans of Calcutta lately played a game of chess in which ladies and gentlemen were used as pieces. Even the Viceroy was present to witness the game. The officers are engaged in such games and sports, while famine prevails in several parts of the country and threatens to break out in Bengal.

RAHBĀR.
Jan. 28th, 1892.

18. The *Tarrār* (Moradabad), of the 28th January, says that Muhammad Shāh and Wajid Ali Shāh of Oudh must be dancing for joy in heaven at seeing dancing and other such amusements of which they were so fond find favour with the civilized Europeans. At Madras a devils' dance was held, the Governor and other gentlemen acting the part of devils' and ladies that of fairies. The residents of Calcutta were seized with jealousy at the unique dance held by their Madras brethren and desired to devise a new kind of sport or game which should surpass it. At last they hit upon the idea of playing a game of chess using ladies and gentlemen as pieces. Accordingly a game was played on the 4th January, Lord and Lady Lansdowne being among the spectators. Now it remains for the Europeans of Bombay to dance naked, and after them people in England should distinguish themselves in a similar way. The progress of civilization requires the introduction of such dances and sports. Europeans who formerly laughed the late King of Oudh to scorn for his fondness for such things now gladly follow his example.

TARRĀR.
Jan. 28th, 1892.

19. A correspondent of the *Oudh Punch* (Lucknow), of the 28th January, - says that the *Pioneer* considers the agitation for native Volunteering all moonshine. According to it, the natives, growing rich, have lost their martial instincts and would not come forward in any large numbers for enlistment as Volunteers if the prohibition were withdrawn. But they have abandoned their warlike habits in accordance with the wishes of Government and not because they have grown rich. If Volunteering is not expected to be popular among them, further agitation had better be stopped by the withdrawal of the prohibition. Nothing would be more preposterous than to imagine that if respectable persons were allowed to keep arms, riots would occur more frequently and arms would be freely used on such occasions. On the other hand, if people had arms, there would be a large reduction in cases of dāksiti and robbery. Although British rule has existed in this country for a long time, Government and the people are not yet able to trust each other. The existence of such mutual distrust reflects no credit on the British system of administration. A more loyal and obedient people than the natives is not to be found in any other country.

OUDEPUNCH.
Jan. 28th, 1892.

All that is required to gain their good-will is that they should be treated with due consideration and that the rights and privileges to which they are entitled should be conceded. The Anglo-Indian newspapers are not well-advised in making unjust attacks on natives.

SUBODH SINDHU,
Jan. 27th, 1892.

20. The *Subodh Sindhu* (Khandwa), of the 27th January, complains that it would appear that a European officer entered a Hindu temple at Rájahmundri and kicked out the idol. His conduct resembled that, of Aurangzeb. The fact is that, as Europeans who commit such outrages are never punished, such unfortunate cases occur so frequently. Will Government make an example of the European officer at Rájahmundri?

JÁM-I-JAMSHED.
Jan. 17th, 1892.

21. The *Jám-i-Jamshed* (Moradabad), of the 17th January, received on the 31st idem, urges the appointment of two Honorary Magistrates at Hasanpur in the Moradabad district, Hasanpur being a comparatively large town with a population of about 50,000, and being more than 25 miles distant from the headquarters of the district. The only Magistrate at Hasanpur is the Tahsildár, who exercises powers of a third class Magistrate, and always has his hands full with revenue cases. Abdul Karim Khán and Dost Muhammad Khán, who are respectable residents in the town, are well qualified for Honorary Magistracies.

22. The same paper says that the makers and sellers of fireworks in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh have to obtain licenses on 8 anna stamp papers, and to get the licenses renewed every year. The same system was in vogue in the Panjáb, but has lately been discontinued, free permission being granted for the manufacture and sale of fireworks. It would be well if the license system were also abolished in these provinces, as the renewal of licenses exposes the men to unnecessary trouble and expense every year.

NAJM-UL-AKHBÁR,
Jan. 30th, 1892.

23. The *Nojm-ul-Akhabár* (Etáwah), of the 30th January, is glad to hear that two students of the Aligarh Muhammadan College have received commissions in the new regiments of troops enlisted for service in Hong Kong, and observes that the Musalmáns should be very thankful to Government for this favour.

KÁD.
Jan. 29th, 1892.

24. The *Ázád* (Lucknow), of the 29th January, observes that the Land Indebtedness Commission has commenced its inquiries, and that it is to be desired that some good may accrue from them. The principal cause of the ruin of cultivators is that they have to pay compound interest at high rates to money-lenders, who also cheat them in a variety of ways. The civil courts and landholders are unable to protect them.

TARRÁR.
Jan. 28th, 1892.

25. The *Tarrár* (Moradabad), of the 28th January, ridicules the crop and weather reports published in the official Gazette, and observes that no man can form from them any correct idea of the state of the crops and the weather or of the distress prevailing at any places. On the one hand, people are greatly suffering from the scarcity of grain, while, on the other, much money is wasted in publishing such useless reports.

BHÁRAT JIWAN.
Feb. 1st, 1892.

26. The *Bhárat Jíwan* (Benares), of the 1st February, says that Pandit Lál Chand of Jodhpur has published a small but excellent poem in Sanskrit in praise of Lord Roberts of Kandahar and Waterford, an English translation being attached to the book, and expresses a hope that the Viceroy will bestow a suitable title on him.

III.—LOCAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

NASIM-I-AGRA.
Jan. 30th, 1892.

27. The *Nasim-i-Agra*, of the 30th January, on the authority of its Jhánsi correspondent, complains that a European assisted by some natives has lately been holding auction sales in all parts of the Jhánsi city and cheating ignorant men. Two or three police constables are in collusion with him and help him.

28. The *Anjuman-i-Hind* (Lucknow), of the 30th January, states that on the day of the last Sankrant, a Hindu festival, the Hon'ble Charity of the Hon'ble Mahārāja Pratāp Narain Singh of Ajodhya, Oudh. Mahārāja Pratāp Narain Singh of Ajodhya, President of the Taluqdārs Association, performed the tulā-dān ceremony, distributing thousands of maunds of grain, many silver plates and a large sum of money among the poor in honour of the occasion. The Mahārāja is entitled to high praise for his princely generosity.

ANJUMAN-I-HIND.
Jan. 30th, 1892.

29. The *Arya Darpan* (Shāhjahānpur), for January, gives the proceedings of the Anniversary of the Agrawal Sabha, anniversary of the Meerut Agrawal Sabha held on the Meerut. 31st December and 1st January, among those present being Babu Ganga Saran, B.A., Subordinate Judge, Agra; Lāla Nihal Chand of Muzaffarnagar; Lāla Lajpat Rai, Vakīl, Hissar, and Lāla Sanwal Dās of Farukhabad. The principal objects of the Sabha are to introduce social reforms, curtail marriage expenditure and encourage education among boys and girls in the Agrawal community. The meeting resolved to open a fund to which Agrawals should contribute at marriages and other such occasions, and which would be devoted to promote the welfare of that community. The Sabha will send deputations from time to time to other places to encourage the establishment of similar associations there and to promote its objects. Lāla Nihal Chand, Lāla Lajpat Rai and others made speeches, Lāla Lajpat Rai rebuking natives for sending their children to Mission Schools, which are maintained from charitable funds raised in England and America, and intended to encourage the spread of the Christian religion, and asking them to establish their own schools.

ARYA DARPAN.
Jan. 1892.

30. The same paper publishes the proceedings of the third anniversary of the Anniversary of the Stri Samāj and Meerut Stri Samāj (Women's association) and Kanya Kanya Pathshālā, Meerut. Pathshālā (girls' school) which came off on the 29th December at the house of Babu Rām Chandra, medical practitioner, and is glad to notice that the proceedings were conducted in as satisfactory a manner as at any meetings held by men. This country can really make no substantial progress until there is a marked improvement in the mental and moral condition of women. The establishment by the Arya Samāj of useful institutions like the female association and school above referred to is also calculated to strengthen the position of that Samāj. Babu Rām Chandra, his wife, and Ganga Devi, lady secretary of the association, deserve high praise. The anniversary was held on the 29th December in the presence of about 500 women belonging to all classes of the Meerut community, due precautions being taken for secrecy. The proceedings commenced early in the morning with the offer of prayers according to the Vedas. The daughters of Lāla Rām Chandra, cloth merchant, and Munshi Lalita Prasād, Vakīl, Babu Ganga Prasād, B.A.'s sister, Munshi Rām, Vakīl's daughter, and other girls addressed the audience on the advantages of female education, in condemnation of idol-worship, early marriage and attendance of Hindu girls at Mission Schools for education, and so forth. Rs. 90-8-0 were raised on the occasion from subscriptions for the girls school, and clothes, books and sweetmeats were distributed among the girl pupils. In conclusion, thanks were offered to God, Her Majesty the Queen-Empress, the late Swami Dayanand Saraswati, founder of the Arya Samāj, and the three Rānis of Kuchesar (*sic*), who take a keen interest in and greatly assist the association and the schools. The meeting was a success and tended to enlist the sympathies of a large portion of the Meerut female community on behalf of those institutions.

ALLAHABAD: } PRIYA DAS, M.A.,
The 9th February 1892. } Govt. Reporter on the Vernacular Press of Upper India.

